

FLOR DE DINDIGUL

CIGARETTES

Are Delightfully Cool, 20s  
and of Exquisite Flavour.  
All the taste and none of the  
heat, for more smokers  
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FLOR DE DINDIGUL

CIGARETTES.

# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

No. 1,043. ONE PENNY. [a.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1901.

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SPECIAL  
SUNDAY EDITION.

THE WAR.

BOTHA PURSUED.

HARD PRESSED BY GEN.  
BRUCE HAMILTON.

KRITZINGER REPULSED.

FIGHT WITH SCHEEPERS.

DURBAN, Oct. 4.—Gen. Bruce-Hamilton's column is in vigorous pursuit of Botha's forces. It is believed that the British general will force an engagement, which Botha is doing his utmost to avoid. About the same time as Botha advanced on Natal a small force of Free State Boers came through the Drakensberg Passes and attacked a Drakensberg post at One Tree Hill, west of Glencoe Junction. The post was held by the Natal Volunteer Composite Regt., who drove the Boers back and pursued them over the Berg. There were no British casualties.—Central News.

Pietermaritzburg, Oct. 4.—"The Times of Natal" reports a collision between Volunteer Comets and Boers in the direction of Helpmakaar. Several of the Volunteers were wounded. The strength of the Boers is estimated at about 150 men.—Reuter.

Cape Town, Oct. 4.—Three attempts by Kritzinger and his commandos to cross the Orange River into Cape Colony have been repulsed.—Reuter.

Mafjiesfontein, Oct. 4.—Scheepers' commando, 200 strong, was engaged near Calitzdorp, yesterday, by Col. Atherton, who lost one man.—Reuter.

PRETORIUS MORTALLY  
WOUNDED.

Cape Town, Oct. 5.—Commandant Pretorius has been mortally wounded in a fight near Sterkstroom. A force under Col. Monro had a successful engagement on the 27th ult. in the Barkly East district with Myburgh's commando. The enemy lost 11 men, 12 wounded, and 10 prisoners.—Reuter.

THE DEFENDERS OF  
FORT ITALA

LORD KITCHENER'S THANKS.

Durban, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Nkandla states that the local magistrate has been converted into a temporary hospital for the treatment of the British soldiers wounded in the defence of Fort Itala. When the outposts of Fort Itala were rashed by the Boers it appears that 57 of our men were taken prisoners, but 14 almost immediately escaped. The remaining prisoners were ordered to carry dead and wounded Boers all the way to Babanango, a distance of 18 miles. They arrived there thoroughly exhausted, when they were

EXHAUSTED OF EVERYTHING,

clothed in Boer rags, released, and started on their way back to Nkandla. At Nkandla they rejoined the remnant of the Itala garrison, which under Maj. Chapman had made good its retreat to that place.

Maj. Chapman summoned a general parade of the defenders of Itala Fort and read to them a telegram which had been received from Lord Kitchener. This message congratulated the force on its conduct during the defence, and publicly thanked the men for the brave stand which they had made.

AGAINST HEAVY Odds.

The men were exceedingly gratified at the Commander-in-Chief's recognition of their efforts, and Maj. Chapman's words were, scarcely audible amidst the cheering with which they were greeted. Maj. Chapman gave great praise to Capt. Gordon and Col. G. of the Imperial Guards, whose valuable assistance, information, and vigilance had, Maj. Chapman declared, averted a great disaster. He (Maj. Chapman) had recommended removal of the men for the Victoria Cross.—Central News.

ENEMY'S DESPERATION.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of "The Mail" telegraphs:—"Later accounts of the Itala and Prospect fights show that the strength of the Boer force which attacked the two camps was 4,000. Up to Sept. 30 we had burned 332 Boers. At Itala alone the Boers admit 300 wounded. The enemy fought with dogged desperation, charging the trenches time after time. Our 15-pounders and Maxim were put out of action early by the

THEIR FIRE OF THE BOERS.

Maj. Chapman seemed to bear a charmed life. At Prospect Camp the Maxim did terrible execution. Gen. Bruce-Hamilton followed the retiring Boers and got in touch with them, but the result is unknown. The Zulu land correspondent of "The Natal Mercury" says he has been able to ascertain unofficially that Gen. Botha's whole army on Sept. 30 was in as tight a fix as ever Gen. De Wet was."

THE CAPTURED CONVOY.

Melmoth, Oct. 2.—The convoy belonging to Gen. Bruce-Hamilton's column, which the Boers captured on Sept. 30 was composed of 22 wagons

fully laden with provisions. Two wagons which were in the rear, and contained ammunition, were, however, warned in time, and were able to return to Melmoth. Gen. Hamilton's column took up the pursuit of the Boers and came in touch with them the same day. Heavy gun fire ensued. The military authorities have commanded all the wagons and teams from the Natal farms on the Lower Tugela and also in the Umvoti district. A considerable number of the most pronounced Dutchmen have been removed from the latter district.—Reuter.

FIGHTING AT WEPENER.

Bloemfontein, Oct. 3.—Col. Cope's column

yesterday engaged Marais' commando

in the Wepener district. Two Boers

were killed and 22 were captured.—

Reuter.

FIGHTING ON THE BABUTO  
BORDER.

COMMANDANT CAPTURED.

Masore, Oct. 3.—Commandant Dryer and Field Cornet Van Vuuren, with 10 followers, part of a commando 300 strong, have been brought in here, having been captured in a fight with Yeomanry and mounted infantry near Jammesberg Drift.—Reuter.

BOER TREACHERY.

Bloemfontein, Oct. 3.—The S.A. Constabulary have been engaged near Petrusburg and also at Uitzenhagedam. They captured 17 Boers, including two officers, and killed one. One constable was treacherously shot by a Boer who surrendered.—Reuter.

CAPE MINISTERS AT PRETORIA.

Sir J. Gordon Spragg, the Cape Premier, Sir J. Rose-Innes, and Mr. Frost, Cape Minister without portfolio, visited Pretoria on Friday

KEKEWICH'S GREAT  
FIGHT.

Pretoria, Oct. 4.—Details have been

received here of the fight which the column under Kekewich had with Dolary on Monday near Rustenburg. Col. Kekewich had been moving about very actively, clearing the country around Rustenburg, and although he had been constantly in touch with the enemy, no large body of Boers had been seen for some time. It had been ascertained on the previous day, however, that a large Boer commando was in the neighbourhood, and the usual precautions had been taken against surprise, and the usual network of posts thrown out. Just at dawn, when the British column was still encamped, the Boers, who had

CREPT UP UNSEEN,

partly under cover of the bed of a river, attempted to pass between the outposts. They were opposed by a Yeomanry patrol, whom they quickly drove in. They then made a determined attack on the pickets, in the hope of overpowering them and getting at the sleeping British camp before the troops could recover from the alarm. Our men made gallant attempts to stem the Boer rush, and kept up an incessant fire, but the superior numbers of the enemy told, and having driven in the outposts, the enemy became engaged with the main body. The watchfulness of the pickets had warned the camp, and in an incredibly short time the troops stood to arms. The advance of the enemy was received with a hot fire, and momentarily checked. The Boers, however, soon got to close quarters, and

HAD TO HAND FIGHTING

BOERS WORE STRAW HATS

of some kind, but he would not

promise that just now Boers were in

a position to pay for them. This was

a time when, unfortunately, they saw

heavy casualty lists in the papers;

but they also saw frequent lists of

men rewarded for brave actions or

distinguished service, which spoke

highly for the spirit animating the

British Army. After distributing the

medals, Gen. Gatacre eulogised the

Volunteer force, and said that the

lessons of self-denial and discipline

learnt abroad must be of great value

in civilian life.

VOLUNTEERS DECORATED AT

KINGSTON.

Yesterday Col. Phillips, commanding

the 31st Regimental District, pre-

sented medals to the Service Company

of the 3rd V.B. East Surrey Regi-

ment, at the Kingston-on-Thames

Barracks, in the presence of a num-

ber of civilians and the

whole of the battalion. The company

was present at the departure of the

troops.

FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The hospital ship Simla sailed from

Southampton yesterday for the Cape

with a full medical and nursing staff,

31 officers and 77 Colonial details.

PORTUGUESE REINFORCE-

MENTS.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.—The transport Zaire,

conveying a military expedition, con-

sisting of 848 men, infantry, artillery,

and cavalry, for Lorenzo Marques,

sailed to-day. The troops are partly

replaced and partly to reinforce those

previously sent. The cavalry is to be

employed at the frontier posts on the

Transvaal frontier. King Carlos was

present at the departure of the troops.—

Reuter.

FIGHTING MAC.

Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald has ar-

rived unexpectedly at Fremantle (says

"The Mail") en route to Sydney and

New Zealand, where it is understood

that he has relatives. He is on 90 days

furlough, and declares that his un-

ique private and quite uncon-

ventional service in S. Africa.

The Mayor and other gentlemen eulogised the men for their gallantry which they had dis-

played on behalf of their country.

Earl Stanhope, Lord Lieutenant of the

County of Kent, at Maidstone, yester-

day distributed war medals to the

active service members of the 1st and

2nd Battalions. Royal West Kent Regt.

Among those present were Maj.-gen.

nested with the Federal commandant

of the Cape, Gen. De Wet.

—Reuter.

THE CAPTURED CONVOY.

Melmoth, Oct. 2.—The convoy be-

longing to Gen. Bruce-Hamilton's

column which the Boers captured on

Sept. 30 was composed of 22 wagons



JONATHAN AND ASQUITH: "We're going to do without 'em; we won't have 'em any more."

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[Drawn Specially for "The People" by HARRY FURNISS.]

## DESTROYERS COLLIDE.

### NARROW ESCAPE OF THE SALMON.

The country has had a very narrow escape from losing another torpedo-boat destroyer. Hard on the loss of the Viper and the Cobra comes the news of a serious accident to the Salmon, off Margate, by which the sinking of that vessel was but just averted. The Salmon and Angler belong to the Sheerness torpedo-boat destroyers flotilla, and were on Friday undergoing their steam trials. Both vessels at the time of the accident were going at great speed, and in rounding the Tongue Lightship the Angler, which had the inside berth, struck

### THE STEAM OF THE SALMON.

with her propeller, tearing away the steel plates, it is said, "like paper." The force of the impact threw the crew to the deck. The Salmon signalled that she was sinking, and his Majesty's ship Lee rendered assistance by the aid of her collision mat and pumps. The two crippled destroyers were afterwards towed into Sheerness. No lives were lost, but there were some narrow escapes.

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Our Sheerness correspondent, telephoning last night with reference to the collision, says the accident fortunately was not of a serious character. It occurred on Thursday afternoon. When the destroyers were rounding the Tongue Lightship, the 30-knot destroyer Angler and the 27-knot destroyer Salmon collided. The vessels belong to the Medway Instructional Flotilla, which had just come down the Thames from Greenwich, where they anchored on Wednesday night. So far as is known here, only the Salmon was damaged, and the injury was

### NEAR THE WATER-LINE.

The Salmon was built by Messrs. Cowper, of the Royal Artillery, in 1897. She is 200ft. in length, has a beam of 19.5ft. and a draught of 7ft. The extreme speed of the Salmon is 26.5 knots. The Angler, which curiously enough was one of the vessels despatched to look for the Cobra, was launched from the works of Messrs. Cowper, of Greenwich, in 1897. Like the Salmon, she has a total length of 210ft. and a beam of 19.5ft. Her draught is 7.2ft. and her speed 30 knots. Both vessels carry one 12-pr. and five 6-pr. quick-firing guns.

### THE SALMON AND THE ANGLER.

The Salmon was built by Messrs.

## CIGARETTE PAPERS

By JOSEPH HATTON.

## Between Ourselves.

Contracted by way of circulation, I suppose, these papers have millions of readers where certain much-vaunted stories have hundreds; but let me not be tempted into that arena of brag which is widening every day, the new novel even adding to the melancholy burdens of the sandwich man. I don't know a more humdrum use that can be made of a man than to stick a placard on his back or affix one to his head, and send him out into the streets. The game was tried not long ago with women, but, happily, it did not last. The bill-sticker had to draw the line at women; though some of our big establishments, finding boys at a discount, have added girls and women to their bands of messengers. "They don't trust 'em in Fleet-st.," a telegraph boy confided to me, "they only work in the City." "How do you men not trust 'em in Fleet-st.?" "I mean not the telegraph services with newspaper messages." "Oh!" I exclaimed, "is it as bad as that?" I am sure the service do us an injustice." "I dunno, we chivvies 'em a lot; I can tell you, they only tried it on once in Fleet-st. And yet Madame the journalist and Mademoiselle the fashionable reporter have long since won the outposts of Fleet-st. journalism.

## "Over the Seas and Far Away."

A long course of familiarity with my readers might have made me bold on occasion to be both confidential and frank, yet I always feel apologetic when I invite them behind the scenes. But I owe it to my considerate friends to say that, while for the past four or five weeks they have been doing me the honour to glance at these pages over their after-dinner coffee, and, perhaps, in their kindly way, thinking of the writer at his familiar desk in town, he has been miles and miles beyond the seas, cycling in strange lands, riding on continental railways, climbing (No, sir, no glacières for me) the wooded slopes of the Rhine, listening to soldiery bands in French and German watering-places, finding out how many things we do in England better than they do abroad, and in how many things we might, for our own comfort and happiness, imitate our neighbours; and, in short, making the best of his annual vacation. It is my habit to write these papers week by week, if not under the immediate influence of current events, at least in the atmosphere of the life and bustle of London, but more than a month ago I began to prepare a four weeks' of "Cigarette Papers," ahead of time. I called especially upon my reminiscences of the past, consulted note-books of adventure and experience laid by for future use, and if these reminiscences have proved as interesting to the reader as they have to myself I need make no apology if there is here and there the essence of that "up-to-date" (that is, phrase) interest, which the general reader looks for and which it is the duty of the journalist to regard.

## Gustave Doré and Blanchard Jerrold.

They were pilgrims. Since then they have arrived at the haven. No pencil had more devoted admirer in a pen than Gustave Doré and Blanchard Jerrold. Furthermore, they were friends. They have left behind them conspicuous landmarks in London and the valley of the Thames. I remember Jerrold, his blue-grey eyes sparkling as he sat in my room, reading to me the introduction to "London: A Pilgrimage" by Gustave Doré and Blanchard Jerrold, and I think at the time I envied both his enthusiasm and his style. I am quite sure that I regarded them, and his knowledge of French, and his commission to collaborate with Doré in a tour of London, as far beyond all the privileges of wealth. It is three or four-and-twenty years ago since then; and I am still convinced that there are many things in this world more to be envied than riches.

## Men Who Don't See.

Many a man, of even more than average intelligence, walks past St. Paul's and never sees it. He has a mind full of other things—stocks and shares, bills, goods to buy and sell. The Thames, to thousands, is only a river with peany steamers, and many bridges and troublesome landing-stages. Lamartine, riding in Algeria with a military general, reined in his horse to admire a particular view which delighted him. "I know the place well," said his companion, "but I never observed the beauty of it that you speak of." "I look at it with the eyes of a poet, and you with the eyes of a staff-officer." Doré looked at the Thames with the eyes of an artist as well as a poet, and Jerrold was the proud native guide, the pilgrim who had been to the shrine of art, knew it well, had seen all the beauty of it before, and felt all that Doré felt, with the added satisfaction of a patriotic Londoner; for, such as he loved Paris, it never weaned him from his wonderful London, where he was "native and to the manner born."

## Exit Hollywell Street.

What would Jerrold think of it now? Since he and Doré gave us their "London," the great town has built all its palatial hotels, many of its finest theatres, lighted high with electric lamps, taken up its cobble stones and laid down wooden bricks, and reached out its long arms miles and miles into the country, dotting its new thoroughfares by the way with huge buildings called flats, suburban theatres, town halls, pausing now and then to skirt a new oasis of park and pleasure ground. One regrets some of the ancient buildings and old familiar passages that have disappeared, but Citywards one welcomes the new ones with their openings to the sky, their washed roadways, and modern sanitation. My friend, Mr. Clement Shorter, in "The Sphere," recently half rebuked me for my want of sympathy with Hollywell-st. He has no recollection of the unsavoury shops, the vile picture stores, and the gaudy back-parlours which made "Hollywell st. literature" a synonym for everything that was filthy and abominable; my memory goes further back. At the same time the picturesque old street had its incidental touches of cleanliness, and no one doubts its notable historic associations. It was a beau-

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions requiring to be answered at the same week.—  
1. **WEDNESDAY.**—*Is it quite legal in England, but it may be void according to Belgian law?*

2. **WEDNESDAY.**—*Is Madame "Sporting" or otherwise?*

3. **WEDNESDAY.**—*Is it left to the administration and the bandenou. They must pay after a reasonable time.*

4. **WEDNESDAY.**—*Is it necessary to pay for each quarter with notice of the month?*

5. **WEDNESDAY.**—*Is it not for publication when a new de-plano is appended. Neither private address nor recommended by the post office will give through the post, even though stamp be enclosed. All rejected MSS. unaccompanied by stamped addressed envelope should be returned to authors. We do not undertake to return them, nor do we accept any responsibility for MSS. that may be lost. How can the rejected should be addressed to "Household."*

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100. **WED**

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]  
**WOMAN:**  
**THE SPHINX.**  
 By FERGUS HUME.  
 AUTHOR OF "THE MYSTERY OF A BRAIDED CAR," "A TRAITOR IN LONDON," &c.

## CHAPTER XXV.

## THE TANHAEUSER OVERTURE.

There was no doubt that both Lais and Anthony pitied themselves and their short-comings far too much. Introspection is always a bad thing for there is nothing within any of us that we can admire in any healthy degree. These two knew that they were wicked and weak and cowardly; yet instead of seeking strength from God to lead decent lives, they remained in the mire analysing their sensations and hearts with fierce disgust. They should have come out of the close, perfumed, heated atmosphere of Paris to the hill top where the winds blow largely, and have taken up their lives on a grander scale. But no! there they remained in the midst of temptation, disgusted with sin, yet indulging in it from sheer weakness. There was no doubt both man and woman were contemptible—perhaps to be the more contemptible of the two.

It must be admitted in Anthony's defence that his admiration for Lais was purely platonic. She on her part despised him too heartily to fear him, and was prepared to keep him at arm's length did he venture too far;

but this Sulway never did, and gradually as she saw that he remained aloof she came to have more respect for him.

They were drawn together by a certain sympathy of suffering, for each knew how the other hated the chains of sin which bound them.

Anthony was no hero; not one of

those immaculate strong creatures of the novelist, who can withstand temptation and draw victory out of defeat.

He was simply a weak, erring, passionate man, who had not sufficient belief in God to guide himself rightly, and who, as Lais said, drifted and drifted, a derelict. Those who read his history may despise him as he despised himself, but are they better? Are they strong, enduring, fearless, noble? If not let them hesitate before casting a stone at this man. And after all his life history is not yet told; and he may redeem himself at the eleventh hour. Poor humanity! It is in need of constant apology—to itself.

The house was full, for the conductor who controlled the orchestra was famous throughout Europe. Many fashionable people were present, and the vast circle fronting the stage, wherein sat the instrumentalists, glittered like a rainbow. Lais had a box, not too near the orchestra, so that they heard the music to its greatest advantage. In all the houses the woman who loved to array herself richly, was the plainest in appearance. A chimney-sweep's wife above the gaud and pomp of the world could not have appeared in a more unprepossessing costume. Nor did she, who proudly gloried in her iniquity, and wished to attract the attention of a wondering and scornful world, desire to be seen on this occasion. She secluded herself in the twilight of the box behind the curtain, and Anthony took his seat near her. Neither one of them looked out on to the gay house, but sat in the soft glow listening to the magnificent creations of Wagner's genius. The programme was half finished when they arrived; but that mattered little to Lais. She wanted to hear the Tanhauiser overture, and when it began, all its majesty, she sank back deeper into shadow silent and intent. Anthony watched her face and saw how the music affected her. She responded to it as the ocean to the governing moon, and lived—as one might say—through a life-time of various passions, between the first note and the last. Never was there a greater proof of music's power to stir, and sooth, and crucify the human soul.

A TWO-PART NOW.

Over the request for a shilling, however, a row ensued, and lasted two days. On the Saturday Miss Hiscock heard Price say to his wife, "I will stick this through you," and afterwards heard a rattle as of a sword being put into a scabbard. Later on Miss Hiscock that his wife was a bad woman, and that she was to be seen no more of her. Price afterwards came downstairs with a rifle in his hand and said to her, "If it were not for you, Mary, I would shoot Mrs. Price." She told him not to talk like that, and Mrs. Price said, "Don't study Mary! I do it!" He then took off the cap of his rifle and raised it to his shoulder; but Miss Hiscock came between them, and Mrs. Price ran into the kitchen.

A SHOUT AND A SCREAM.

Later on Mrs. Price said to her, "Don't upset yourself, Mary; he is not worth it." Price retorted, "Oh, isn't it? I will soon make short work of you." At the time Mrs. Price was standing with her back to the fireplace. Five minutes afterwards she heard a shot, and a scream from Mrs. Price. While they were quarrelling she heard the name of "William" mentioned by the husband, and she had also heard it in Oct., 1889, when they were quarrelling. The wife had admitted to her that she had done wrong, but she was sorry for it; but Price did not hear that. Remanded.

For the payment of £7,000 the bridge over the Nene, between Lincolnshire and Norfolk, at Sutton Bridge, which cost the G.O.N. Ry. Co. £100,000, is to be freed of tolls.

## FOUND.

Dode—Inquirers for person of this name in "The People's" "Lost" column are referred to Mr. A. J. Dye, 12, Field-l'd, Forest Hill, Gt. S. E.

Morris—The person inquiring for Richard Alfred Morris is asked to communicate with Mrs. Chilton, Coweswater-rd., Kensington.

Ellen McArt—Inquirer for Mr. Williams, 20, West-st., Hackney, recently may probably be heard of on application to J. Williams, 7, West-st., Hackney.

CANTEEN TRAGEDY.

WHAT LED TO THE SHOOTING OF SERGT. PRICE'S WIFE.

The story of the circumstances that led up to the shooting by Sgt. John Price of his wife in a Woolwich Volunteer canteen was told before the magistrates this week by Miss Hiscock, who was for some time employed as cook in the absence of the murdered woman. Mrs. Price, she said, returned to her husband on Sept. 14 and recommenced her duties as cook on Sept. 19, apparently on good terms with her husband.

A TWO-PART NOW.

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## JOSEPH HATTON'S REMARKABLE

REALISTIC ROMANCE.

CLOTH, &c.

"IN MALE ATTIRE."

THIRD EDITION.

I am curious like certain features of this week's Romance in Real Life, the story of "A Woman in Man's Clothes" in the "Daily Telegraph." New York Correspondence of October 6.

LONDON: HUTCHINSON AND CO., 24 & 25 Booksellers.

GIVEN AWAY! WITH THE BIGGEST BUDGET OF "LITTLE LIES," THE Paper DRESSER'S USEFUL

PLOUNGED SKIRT.

GIVEN AWAY! WHO WILL DRESS for Cup and Saucer.

GIVEN AWAY! LOOK OUT! for £17 reads all about it.

A BEAUTIFUL CAPE FROM AN OLD SKIRT.

"THE PRINCESS'S NOVELLETTES."

PRICE ONE PENNY. MONDAY IS THE DAY. Paper Pictures Given Away Every Week.

moaned and howled in the Venus such things," she flashed out angrily. "You do not mind looking on equal horrors."

"That is different. I know all about what we are going to see. But neither you nor I know what comes after," and she shivered.

"Come," she whispered. "Come to the Chamber of Death!"

Wondering what new terrors there were in store for him, Sulway followed her in silence. She led him through the darkness to a small door, and passed along a low and narrow passage, lighted by lamps in blue glass which irradiated a sulphuric and livid light. It terminated in another room, the walls of which were of rough brick and mortar. Here a monk received them and marshalled the two to a deal form, bracing a narrow niche wherein an empty open coffin was set up on end. Anthony had no sooner seated himself than he became aware that Lais had left him. With a whispered word to the monk she glided away, and vanished through another door.

"You! You are a neophyte in the way of pain. I have suffered so much that I can laugh. Everyone who knows the whole sorrow of the world can laugh as I do."

Anthony suppressed her mirth with some irritation. "Don't get hysterical, Lais. I'm not sufficiently healthy to-night to stand hysteria."

"Shall we turn back, then?"

"No; I intend to see all you tell me, and worse if possible."

Lais made no reply, but laughed again. They leaned back in the sarcophagus without exchanging a word. One would have thought they were two criminals on their way to execution, instead of being pleasure-seekers—that is, if the gruesome errand upon which they were bent can be called one of pleasure. By this time they were approaching the precincts of the Inferno, and the spirits of the damned.

"In some measure; but not to the extent you seem to feel it. It is most remarkable."

"My sensitiveness to the music?"

Sulway grunted. He was beginning to weary of the woman constantly harping on that word. It was too apt.

"You must learn your lesson," said the monk. "You are a neophyte in the way of pain. I have suffered so much that I can laugh. Everyone who knows the whole sorrow of the world can laugh as I do."

"So will I when she is dead," he murmured.

The room was full of people seated by bowl, and these, many of them decently dressed, saluted the appearance of the pretended corps with tears and ironic laughter. Sulway thought that the worst was over, yet, as matter of fact, the real horror of the exhibition had not yet begun. As he looked at that still, white face it began to change. By a skillful arrangement of hidden lights he supposed that she had no idea how the skin took upon itself the grey hue of corruption. It passed through various stages of decay until nothing was left but a grinning skull. The beam of Lais vanished like snow before the sun; and there was only the cold bones left. It was too terrible, too horrible, too vile. Seeing a door at the side which led into the open air, Anthony rushed out. Much too sick to move for the moment, he leaned against the wall under the starry sky. That he had seen such a thing made him feel unclean and utterly vile in his degradation. Did God exist? He was joined by Lais. She guessed the revulsion of feeling which he was experiencing, and taking a silver flask of brandy from her pocket, gave it to him silently. "You must learn your lesson," said the monk. "You are a neophyte in the way of pain. I have suffered so much that I can laugh as I do."

"Two weeks, I think."

"And then you return to England?"

"Not immediately. I shall go to Switzerland, and see if Nature will not heal the wounds from which I suffer."

"Then you do not intend to see Agnes again?"

"I cannot say. I love her so much that I should like to do so, but—"

"But you would only inflict pain upon yourself and herself. My friend, take my advice, and let my sister work out her life according to her own lights. As I told you before, two weaknesses do not make strength. He was joined by Lais. She guessed the revulsion of feeling which he was experiencing, and taking a silver flask of brandy from her pocket, gave it to him silently. "A deep draught of the fiery spirit set Anthony's heart beating again, braced his nerves, and renewed the ordinary current of his blood. With a deep sigh he gave back the flask to the woman, and together, arm-in-arm, they walked down the lane towards the crowded street. Anthony felt as though he had awakened from a nightmare, and the terrors of the ghastly dream shook him to the soul.

"What of my beauty now?" asked Lais in sombre tones.

"Why?"

"Dien! sait! The religious life wearies and fatigues me. It seems foolish to be constantly praying to a Deity who makes no sign. If we only knew the truth about God there might be some hope for me. But this un—this silent entity whom we call God, because we know not His name—I confess I can not worship it. Illusion, make believe," she spread out her hands with a gesture of despair. "We are so hopelessly in the dark."

"You are not an atheist?"

"Well, no! I can scarcely call myself an atheist in the strictest sense of the word. I half believe in God, but I do not know him as I really am. There, I must go to a new life amongst good people. Then you will tell me good."

"It is not your god always."

"Perhaps not. I have my moments of goodness. Don't think that I have not tried the remedy you propose. Occasionally I go to a convent in the south of France, where they do not know me as I really am. There, I may learn my lesson, and take a new life amongst good people. Then you will tell me good."

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## OUR OMNIBUS.

## THE CONDUCTOR.

The war goes on: hard fighting with the enemy at the front, hard lying of the enemy at home. Once in a way the Boer makes a fair stand and fights bravely, independently of cover. If he will continue his Itala tactics well into Native land, the end should soon be in sight. Whatever happens the great world spins for ever "down the ringing grooves of change," as often in sunshine as in shadow. Science busy "with radiant eyes," sport sailing her white-winged yachts, fashion braiding her perfumed hair, art inventing its pale fables, con-gresses big with schemes for smoothing the rough ways of life, journalists in hot haste churning "the strange eventful history."

What wonderful glimpses of happy promise here and there break through the clouds—forecasts of a happy and civilised Africa, federated Anglo-Saxon power dominating the world for peace, fairy tales of science that may be prologues to the millennium.

A correspondent of "The Yorkshire Post" promises us a lamp of perpetual light. While experimenting with photographic chemicals George Magrady, of Chicago, some four years ago, was attracted by a glow in a small globe. The glow was caused by a chemical which the inventor keeps secret. Magrady enlarged the glow and perfected the light by placing it in an air-tight glass. He says there is no reason why the light will not remain brilliant until eternity, if it is not broken. When the light is not needed a potent hood is drawn over it. A company is being formed to endow the whole world with the new illuminator.

The story seems too good to be true. So did that of the steam engine, the electric light, the telephone, the cinematograph. One day we may have an indicator that shall expose a lie and make the truth apparent to the dullest intellect, compelling every newspaper, even pro-Boer journals, to an honesty that shall rival the fabled Washington who could not tell his lie.

Meanwhile we must wait with patience while time slowly but surely holds up to the light the sordid and inhuman falsehoods that jealousy and treason at home have invented to the disapprovement of England and the Empire. The mendacity of the pro-Boer Press goes the length of an almost undignified delight at any misfortune that may happen to our troops; and joy at the success of the enemy. They blaze forth their infamy even in their contemptible bills. British losses are heralded in faring type, though the Boer casualties are twice as heavy. The gloom of "The Daily News" on the discovery that the defeat of Botha on the Zulu border is as severe as it was gallantly achieved, is as apparent as if the words "Great British victory" were surrounded with a black border.

It is a strong nation, that while hating the enemy abroad, can bear the burden of a traitorous hostility at home. How far it is wise to wait at "The Conductor." If one voiced the opinion of the man in the street, the active allies of Kruger and company within our borders might feel it desirable to seek the shelter of that atmosphere of "peace and goodwill" where the ex-President investigates his Bible for axioms of blood and murder and warlike ambition.

Our foreign critics take their cue from Stead and Co. in forgetting to remember that the Boers began the war, after years of cunning preparations for sweeping us into the sea. But this reticence is a trait of the political party that has wrecked itself under the banner of a leader who "faces both ways," and never rests in one direction. The apostle of Holborn, the Rev. Joseph Parker, in a letter to "The Times," has been discussing the causes that have led to the disunion of the Opposition in the House of Commons; yet never once has he mentioned the Boer war. The ostrich, with its head in the sand, is an emblem of secrecy and discretion compared with Joseph Parker.

## WILL WORKMAN.

Six months ago in this column I said: "Mr. Rider Haggard has started on a very big job—that is, to get the agricultural labourer 'Back to the Land.' " Since then Mr. Rider Haggard has been in nearly every county in England studying the question from all points of view, he has written between 40 and 50 very clever articles for the newspapers on it, and now his job is finished, but he has not got one single labourer "Back to the Land" or proposed any practical scheme to get them back, or even to keep those on the land who are still there. As a matter of fact, he finished exactly in the same place he started from.

Last April, when he began his tour, he said: "For good or ill I find Trade has been introduced. We have learned to live for the most part on foreign produce, which is cheaper than that of our own country, and the mass of the population has gathered into cities that exist for trade and to trade, and while sucking the land of its healthy men and women, care nothing for the land." Now that he has finished his tour, he says: "Food can be produced more cheaply in foreign lands than in Great Britain, and can be delivered in our markets at a lower cost of carriage than must be incurred to despatch it from one part of England to another."

I also stated at the time that he would find there was only one remedy, and he has found it, for he says: "For foreign competition there is but one obvious remedy, and which is used all over the world—Protection." He goes on to say: "But of Protection I believe it to be an impossibility in Britain as Britain is to-day. What may happen in the future we cannot tell. Possibly after some national disaster too dreadful to contemplate, a starving, broken generation may fly to Protection to save them, but that power is not yet with us."

But surely if Protection is the only thing that can save us, it would be better to fly to it before, and not after, we are "starving and broken." He says: "that horse is not yet born us," and it strikes me that we shall be very foolish if we wait till it is with us. Talk about "locking the stable door after the horse is stolen," why that would be wisdom itself compared with

our position if we wait till "some dreadful national disaster" has befallen us (such as losing the command of the sea, and the enemy stopping our food supplies), before we adopt some means that will ensure us against being starved into submission.

And it is not all "honey" for the labourer and his family when they come into the towns and get employment. I see last Tuesday a conference was held in Manchester to discuss grievances relating to what is known as the driving system in weaving sheds, and if half that was said of it is true, nigger-driving in the old slave-holding days was not a patch on it. It appears that the overlookers are paid out the amount of work turned out by the operatives under them, and in consequence of this system the operatives are oppressed and driven in the most cruel manner, a young woman a few days ago committing suicide because of the harsh conditions of her employment. That is very different from the way they work in the villages.

Talking about farming, I see the Emigrants' Information Office has issued a circular, dated Oct. 1, in which they say: "There is, as a rule, no demand for unskilled labourers in South Africa for farm or other work, owing to the local supply of natives and coolies," who receive from 2s. to 2s. per day.

Skilled work is performed by Europeans, but brick-makers, sawyers, labourers, tinsmiths, bootmakers, coal miners, railway porters, gardeners, quarrymen, stone-cutters, stone-breakers, stone-sawyers are to a great extent either coolies or coloured natives working for low wages. It will surprise the tinsmiths and bootmakers in this country to hear that theirs is not skilled labour. There is a good demand for female servants, but none for dressmakers or clerks or school teachers.

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Amongst the many interesting objects received from my correspondents this week is a very fine female example of the garden or cross spider, which is known to naturalists as "Epeorus diaema." It is of a greyish-brown colour, with a distinct cross of whitish on the front part of the body, and markings of a darker colour behind. In size it is somewhat that of a hazel nut. The male of this spider is of an altogether different appearance from the female, being more of the shape of a common house spider with low, flattened body. The spiders of this genus (there are very many of them) all make most beautiful webs, and when finished station themselves in the centre of them and wait for their prey.

I have also had sent to me a specimen of the water-beetle, with the information that it "fell" during the walks abroad of one of my readers at Halstead, Essex. This insect is very common in our pools and streams, and large numbers of them may be seen in some places in the warm weather rapidly swimming hither and thither in their native element, and actively engaged in their duties. These little beings are oak-shaped and fringed with stiff bristles, are admirably adapted for their aquatic life. The breathing apparatus of the water-beetle is a set of spiracles beneath the wing cases, so that the air that is taken under these cases before the insect enters the water surfaces for its requirements for a long period beneath the surface. At evening these beetles leave the water and take exercise on the wing. The larva is extremely voracious, and, as well as attacking and devouring insects much larger than itself, resorts to cannibalism.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Menagerie during the week ending Oct. 1, include a ring-tailed lemur, an African civet, a Fournier's capromys, a small-clawed otter, two vulpine phalangers, two Bungoma river turtles, four American box-tortoises, four Gennys ground squirrels, four great wallaroos, a king crab, six Cyrenean terrapins, one Leucosia water lizard, nine starred tortoises, a bearded lizard, a grey squirrel, a mounion, a common rhea, and a chameleon.

I am obliged to a correspondent of Hackney for the following note: "I have in my possession a hen which last week laid an egg that turned the scale at 10s. On opening it, I discovered another egg within it, and as I have not heard of such a thing before I should like to know if it is anything very extraordinary." An egg within an egg may tell my correspondent, although not of common occurrence, is not infrequently come across. Such a freak is caused through the discharge of an egg from the ovary before the preceding one is mature enough to leave the oviduct, and the last coming to maturity before the other envelope it.

I have had two specimens of the convolvulus hawk moth sent to me, one from Mr. F. Merridew, of Matfield, Kent, and the other from Mr. G. Benham, of Bognor. This insect is not as a rule commonly found in Great Britain, but there are certain seasons when it is exceptionally abundant, and this seems to be the case this year. It is a large moth and measures in excess of wings about 4ins. Its colouring is of an ashy-grey, mottled with black, and its body is ashy-grey down the centre, with black, white, and rose-coloured stripes along the sides. It has also a large rose-coloured spot margined with black on each side of the thorax. The caterpillar is green, with a dark line down the back and yellow oblique lateral stripes. As its name implies, it feeds on the various kinds of convolvulus.

Another interesting animal forwarded in a long-eared bat, of which I had also a specimen sent me last week without any accompanying note. The present example was captured at Barnet. This is one of the most common of the English bats, of which there are no less than 15 different species. It is a truly remarkable-looking animal, its large and wide membranous ears, out of all proportion to its body, sticking up like horns to a height of nearly 2in. from the head. In body it is of small size, measuring about 1½in. in length, but its expanse of wings is over 7in., which makes it look a very large animal on the wing.

The long-eared bat has a very wide distribution, and is found plentifully in Africa and Asia, as well as in Europe. Like other bats it is nocturnal, and only emerges from its resting places in old buildings and decaying trees when the daylight is fading. On

apparently easy to knock down with a stick, it is almost impossible for one to accomplish this feat, its large ears, caused by their keen sense of hearing, helping to give it avert such dangers. The ears are not held upright when resting, but are folded back, there are, however, two smaller projections just in front of the true ears, which remain erect, and give the animal the appearance of possessing small ears.

## THE ACTOR.

A suggestion has been offered that there should be a club made up of pictures—of people who regularly frequent the pit of our theatre. There are two clubs of general playgoers already in existence, but it is contended, and I think with justice, that they do not represent the patrons of the pit. There is, I believe, a Gallery Club, why not a Pit Club? The old original Playgoers' Club was largely composed of pitites, but it gradually extended its numbers, and grew ambitious accordingly—with results not at all pleasing to those who had helped to found and establish it in a humble way.

There is such a gulf fixed between the Western and the Eastern playgoers of London that I doubt if half of the former have ever seen or heard the name of Mr. J. B. Howe, the popular East End actor. Mr. Howe has in time past distinguished himself very much in America, and is no doubt well remembered in our Colonies. In his autobiography he claims to have been the original St. Clair in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and there can be no question that he has done a lot of good work in his day. He has just celebrated his jubilee as an actor.

The Rev. Freeman Wills and his clerical collaborator seem fond of rather trivial play-titles. They christened their dramatization of the story of Sidney Carton "The Only Way," and now they have bestowed the title of "After All" upon their adaptation of the story of Eugene Aram, which is to be produced on Monday at a provincial theatre. The use of familiar colloquial phrases in the naming of plays is, I think, to be deprecated, in the interests of everybody, and especially in the interests of play-makers, for the public like to have some clue to the subject and character of the pieces it patronizes.

Mr. Louis Calvert's share in the control of the Depford Theatre probably accounts for the arrangement by which Shakespear is to be played there from the 14th to the 26th inst. I have not seen the casts for the occasion, but I take for granted that Mr. Calvert will play Shylock and Othello. He has done a good deal for the popularity and vogue of Shakespear—notably in Manchester, and more recently in London, where his services as stage-manager have been much in request. "Henry IV." at the Haymarket, and "Julius Caesar" at Her Majesty's owed much, I understand, to his knowledge and skill.

"Ellen Terry and her Sisters" is the title of the book by Mr. Edgar Pemberton which is to be published shortly. Mr. Pemberton, who is a Birmingham man, might almost be described as "biographer to the profession." He has written memoirs of T. W. Robertson, E. A. Sothern, Mr. John Hare, and more others than I remember. There is already a very good account of the career of Miss Terry, written by Mr. C. J. Hatt, but the forthcoming work has the advantage of the Terry family.

The inclusion of "her sisters" in a memoir of Miss Terry is very characteristic of that popular lady. The Terry's have always taken the keenest interest in each other's progress. And though Miss Marion Terry has never attained to the world-wide vogue of "the lady of the Lyceum," all good judges acknowledge that she is a fine and delightful artist. Florence Terry, unhappily, was taken from us early. Some, I hope many, of us remember how prettily—and especially how pathetically—she played. I recollect her, particularly, in "Broken Hearts." Some day, no doubt, the younger generation of the Terry's will call for biographical celebration.

## PIPER PAN.

Of late years, owing to the increasing fees of principal singers and the demands of choristers, who each expect a free seat for every performance, oratorio has been practically abandoned in Central London, except at the Sunday League and Albert Hall concerts. But choral music flourishes in the suburbs, many of the choirs and orchestras being of first-class excellence. There will be eleven oratorio concerts at the Alexandra Palace during the winter, choral concerts by the Dulwich Society at the Crystal Palace, the Highgate Philharmonic will, besides oratorios, give a concert performance of Sir Arthur Sullivan's opera "Ivanhoe," the Finsbury Choir announce "Hiawatha," "Dream of Juba," and other works; and at Battersea, Weber's "Preciosa" will be performed in canary form.

At Ealing, Clapham, Bermondsey, Bow, Norwood, Streatham, and the South London Institute oratorio and choral concerts will prevail through the winter months. Most of the societies make the standard familiar works their leading feature, but modern composers are by no means neglected, the names of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Frederick Bridge, Sir Hubert Parry, Mr. Coleridge Taylor, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Gade, and many other eminent musicians figuring on most of the programmes.

It is now arranged that M. Paderewski shall visit America next year for the production of his opera, "Mauru." To do this the great pianist has been obliged to cancel tours in Spain and Italy. Mr. Grau will hope to persuade M. Paderewski to conduct the first performance of "Mauru" in New York, but it is almost certain that Mr. Damrosch will wield the baton, although the composer will be present.

Meanwhile M. Paderewski will finish his holiday-making at his Polish home, and on Oct. 24 will commence at Dresden a long tour embracing the principal cities of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Poland. In December the famous artist is expected to play in London at Mr. Arthur Chappell's benefit concert, which will be given at the Albert Hall.

The Countess of Lochie, only daughter of the late Signor Patti, is said

to have sold the great "cellist's" Stradivarius violin for £4,000. The purchaser is a wealthy banker of Berlin, and a grand nephew of M. de Rothschild. Unless the sum named is exaggerated, he has paid a record price for the instrument.

Each lady in the chorus at the Leeds Musical Festival next week has been ordered to wear a cream or white dress, "with hat or bonnet." This latter appears to have been made to members of the gentle sex who intend wearing the hats of various sizes, and heads of different weights, all that is essential. The patroon will be found to consist of the occupants of the back seats with thus be enabled to see the platform and performers.

Leeds is very full for the Festival, for which only a few seats are now available. The tickets for several of the concerts were sold out a week ago. Continuous rehearsals of choir and orchestra are taking place daily in the Town Hall, even "The Messiah," having a full rehearsal of two hours.

The famous Carnarvon Choir, which has not competed for some years at the Welsh National Eisteddfod, has decided to enter for that at Bangor next year. The best voices of North Wales will be chosen, and Mr. John Williams will be the conductor. It is in consequence of the principal choral prize of £200 having been twice won by English choirs that the Carnarvon singers will again compete. They are evidently on their mettle.

## OLD IZAK.

October is reckoned one of the best months of the year for coarse fishing, but at present there is little to record, the rivers being, in most instances, too bright for sport. The immediate outlook is now more hopeful, in consequence of the rain that has fallen, and the recent downpour would be beneficial.

Anglers continue to fare badly in the Thames, as the official reports of the Thames Angling Preservation Society indicate. Fish are abundant, but few are taken, and anglers must wait contentedly until a thorough change of weather happens. A good 7lb. barbel was caught last week by Mr. B. Lewendon at Isleworth Eyot; Mr. Gascoigne landed a perch of over 1lb. at Chertsey, and Mr. W. H. Elmore and friend (attended by Herbert) had a nice lot of gudgeon at Sunbury. A few jack have been caught at Ditton and Staines, but the road and dace have been quite off the feed. The tidal water at present is yielding the best results.

From Littleport I hear that the brace are still plentiful in the Cambridge and Ely Society's waters, and have been feeding fairly well. One angler has landed 33lb. of roach, but rough water and unsettled weather put the fish to a great extent off feed, and have decidedly interfered with the best results.

At St. Neots, Mr. Nash reports that the water is very clear, and fully up to its normal level, but there can be no good fishing until after rain, sufficient to create a stream and put colour into the water. On Monday afternoon an otter was disturbed at work in the locality, and a tooth-marked barrel of 4lb. was left alive on the bank. Barbel, although sometimes seen, are extremely rare in the Great Ouse, and their presence is thought to be attributable to restocking operations, a number of them having been placed in the river at Bedford a quarter of a century ago.

Sea anglers are doing well at nearly all stations along the east coast, and at Great Yarmouth up to 10lb. have been taken. Whiting have been caught in quantities, and at Southend, on Saturday last, the pier head was crowded with anglers, most of whom secured fish. Myself and two friends tried the Roach River at Barling, and had no reason to be disappointed with the fishing. We remained, however, too long for the tide (which recedes there very rapids), with the result that our boat was stranded on return.

I have not had an opportunity yet of trying one of the "featherweight" cycles which are to be so popular next year, but a friend of mine has done so, and ridden some hundreds of miles upon a full roadster, made by a leading firm, which scales with two braking machines just 26lb. He is delighted with his experience, and says that the difference between this and an old-fashioned heavy machine at the end of a long and tiring ride is most marked. This is the real test of a machine. At the first trial of a mile or so there does not appear to be very much difference between a 10-guinea and a 20-guinea machine, but at the end of a long day's ride one finds how much easier the one seems to run than the other. All good leading makers are enthusiastic about it when it was first introduced; but then I never remember when the makers will not say why the leading makers will not, without very great pressure, supply this brake and free wheel. Well, the reason is that the majority of leading makers have free wheels of their own which they fancy are far and away better than anything that they can purchase, and moreover large makers like to manufacture as much as they can of their machines; but the chief reason, I fancy, is that they can make a free wheel very much cheaper than they can buy a patented article, and have decided to interfere with the making of their own.

Writing about free wheels reminds me that they are to be the rule instead of the exception next year. I was talking to one of our leading makers in Coventry the other day, and he told me that his output next year would be 80 per cent. of free wheels. This invention has come at a critical time with the trade, and has practically saved many a firm from bankruptcy, although our makers were anything but enthusiastic about it when it was first introduced; but then I never remember when the makers will not say why the leading makers will not, without very great pressure, supply this brake and free wheel.

The Birmingham anglers had a capital smoking concert at the Birmingham Arms Hotel, Smithfield, last week, when the prize won in the recent competition at Abingdon was handed over. Mr. T. Cole presided, and referred with justifiable pride to the order and good humour which prevailed when the match was fished. Many of the Birmingham clubs have recently held prize meetings, but the condition of the local waters, which are unusually low and clear, has to some extent deprived them of the sport hoped for.

Central Association delegates may be reminded of their monthly meeting which takes place at the Bedford Head Hotel, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, on Monday, Oct. 7. Mr. C. A. Medcalf will preside, and the chair is to be taken at 9 p.m. sharp.

The Oglenders had a crowded room on the occasion of the visit, held at their club-house, Oglendr.-rd., Dulwich, last week, over which Mr. J. T. Coates presided, with Mr. D. Whybrow in the vice-chair. The musical arrangements were of the best, and I think to Mr. W. S. Cartwright, who did his utmost for the comfort of all concerned, the lengthy programme was admirably carried through.

Much interest continues to attach to the case of Andrews, the well-known Maidenhead bellringer, whose defeat in the action brought against him by Sir Roger Palmer would mean the closing of a beautiful stretch of the Thames to anglers, and doubtless also lead to a further curtailment of their fishing. In addition to the delegates meeting at the King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant, subscription-sheets have been sent to all the angling clubs of London, and these, let us hope, will be promptly filled up. It is no small case that will have to be fought, and for which funds must be provided.

Mr. Cecil Lunney, of 60, Great Portland-st., W., has the matter in hand, and all communications in reference to the porter in question was a cyclist, and lived about a mile from the sta-

tion. Not expecting my friend back early, he had used his machine to ride home and get his tea in greater comfort than he could get it at the station. Of course, if he had been reported he would probably have been discharged, a punishment which my friend thought too heavy for the offence, so he accepted an apology. All the same, the practice is not a desirable one to those who avail themselves of cloak-rooms.



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## THE STAGE.

## AVENUE.

At the Embankment playhouse the diverting farce of "The Night of the Party," in which Mr. W. G. Grovesmith scores so successfully in his triple capacity of author, actor, and manager, is now preceded by an original one-act play by Mr. H. T. Johnson, entitled "Between the Dances," the interest of which turns upon the novel effect of the centre-tempo caused by a visitor at a fancy dress ball masquerading in the garb of a convict being taken for an actual felon just escaped from durbanville.

The little piece by its weird originality interested the audience, as played with sincerity and characteristic individuality by Mr. Charles Gath as the convict, and Morris A. S. Barber, A. Eldred, the Misses Maud Abbott and Ida Morris in other parts.

## PRINCESS'S.

Believed as a melodramatic playhouse of the counter attraction of its traditional rival, the old Adelphi, the Oxford-street theatre, saved also from the ubiquitous American variety show, was re-opened on Monday, swept, garnished, and re-upholstered, and not before it was wanted. The play with which the new lessee and manager, Mr. De Jong, makes his first bid for public favour, entitled "The Sin of a Life," is a dramatization, made by the way, without permission, as Guido protests through the Press of her novel, "Wanda," which it may also be remarked, runs in the scheme of its romantic story and characterisation upon much the same lines as Lord Lytton's "Lady of Lyons." This is obvious at a glance, the hero in both play and novel, being a peasant passing himself off as a Prince for the unheroic purpose (in which, wonderful to say, each masquerader succeeds) of winning a highborn, beautiful, and accomplished indeed everything but intelligence—her as his wife. Slightly differentiated the close analogy continues after the nuptials with the inevitable discovery, alike, in the French and Russian story, of the impossible imposture, culminating in the dash through which, in each instance, the convicted pretender, driven to own up his criminal deception to his entrapped victim, draws down upon himself the well-merited tempest of her withering scorn and wrathful repudiation.

This high falutin sentiment evolving out of the meanest villainy at the beginning, the manliest virtue at the beginning, is used identically in act and motive to bring about the expiation, sufficing in both plays to account for the revulsion of feeling between the ill-assorted couples and their final reconciliation. Just as the lowborn French peasant returned as the hero of Ioda rescues his Pauline from his rival and her father from his ruin, so the bastard Muscovite mough and sham prince is made to save the Countess from Alpine disaster. Of course, it may be answered that "The Sin of a Life" is melodrama, whose very essence is the startling effects produced upon the emotions of the unsophisticated by the violent contrasts of extremes. But the extremes should be at once so exciting and so plausible as to hide the extravagance of their improbability by the vividness of their illusion. The Princess's melodrama unfortunately fails to satisfy either of these conditions, with the result that the spectator is not sufficiently enthralled to cease being critical. As regards the acting, Mr. Charles Warner, playing with his wonted spasmodic force, nearly expresses the nature of the untutored peasant than that of the cultured aristocrat of such high-bred and social distinction as could set an impasse upon a gently-born and cultured Countess as to win her affection. The Countess herself found a gracious exponent in Miss Kate Horne, who had her best opportunity in her display of contumacious disregard at the revelation of the impostor. Mr. Cooper Cliffe gave a dignified impersonation of a chivalrous Russian noble, who, unmasking the pretender, refrains from denouncing his turpitude to the Countess in order that he may save her feelings. The evil genius of the story, a lady of the Court, and the jealous rival of the Countess, was attractively impersonated by Miss Janette Steer, and Miss Lancaster Wallis gave a pleasing portrayal of an elderly Russian Princess. The play, lasting until well on to midnight, and not over-interesting in itself, was rendered tedious by being so long drawn out. This serious defect, preventable as easily before production, has, no doubt, been remedied by free excision after it.

and the versatile Miss Fanny Allen, Miss Kate Horne, Mr. Josef Klaus, Miss Alice Keane as accompanist.

To-morrow, Miss Julia Neilson, Mr. Fred Terry, and the entire Globe Theatre company will pay a welcome return visit to Kensington with "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." The bookings are already so heavy that the phenomenal business this company did at their last visit seems sure of repetition.

Mr. Percy Nash's company with "A Lady From Town," by Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, will visit the Opera House (Crouch End), to-morrow, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor herself appearing as Mrs. O'Flaherty, the part originally assumed by Miss Kitty Cheetham. Since

the production of the play on June 1, it has been greatly altered.

"The Lady of Lyons," which is now on a most successful tour, is due at the Fulham Grand to-morrow. It is well described as "a brilliant farce." Other fixtures are—Clement, "Lady Huntress's Experiment"; Bristol, "Medea"; Cork, "The Thirty Thieves"; Crown, "One of the Boys"; Dalston, "Two Little Wives"; Royal (Stamford), "Simpsons"; Worcester (Stamford), "Charles Brassey"; Liverpool, "The Man from Blackpool"; Lydia, "Two Little Drunken Boys"; West London, "The Grip of Iron"; Terminus, "A World of Sin"; Standard, "In a Woman's Grip" (new drama, by F. Melville); Pavilion, "A Marked Man"; Britannia, "The Rich and Poor of London"; Shakespeare, "The Light of London"; and Elephant and Castle, "Odeon," "The Great Ruby."

## NEW PAVILION.

By writing "For the Sake of a Woman," Mr. J. James Horner showed that he possessed much of the stuff of which a good dramatist is made, and in "A Marked Man," produced with all that skill and care at the Mile End theatre for which Mr. Isaac Cohen has long been noted, it made a decided step in advance. What strikes us most about Mr. Horner's work is his nice appreciation of the value of strong contrast. Each character has distinctive individuality. The villain is not merely the villain, his more definite deeds of evil; he is a thinking villain, and a villain of measure, if we may so put it, and that when he does give the opportunity and the environment seems to be more or less natural, and not made to fit in with the scenes, situations needed for "certain" and such like transposition tricks.

On Monday last, at the Canterbury, was produced by Geo. Leyton, a new sketch, or, speaking more correctly, monologue, entitled "Disowned." In the first scene we have the hero's parents, people of station, but with a suppressed contempt for the latest fashion in clothes. In dumb show they repudiate their handsome son for allying himself to a hussy to a lady with a

"bad" name. The next scene opens in Africa. Here the hero is on guard, and after a stirring song on the duties of a man and soldier, a Boer on the G.P. side brings down our hero, and his wife, one of the kindest and most discreet of women (for she never opens her mouth), tends to her husband in his last moments. As he is supposed to be dying he sees a vision of his father—evidently a strict temperance man—in a badly fed waterfall. There are many possibilities in this sketch.

The distinguished artist, great actor, and representative Englishman, Sir Harry Irving is no less popular in America than he is at home. He has endeared himself to the American people not alone as an ambassador of the best English art, but as a generous appreciator of the best of American characteristics. He is a poor creature who, while admiring what is worthy of admiration in another country, forgets what is due to his own. Sir Harry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum company left London yesterday for a six weeks' tour. Beginning with three weeks at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, they will traverse a considerable section of the American coastline, playing at Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans. Sir Harry is a man of great personal magnetism, and his presence will not lure him into any such position as that of his English rival, Mr. Richard Mansfield, who, even during the financial failure of his London management scored his highest artistic success and obtained his best artistic recognition in London for his production of "Richard III."

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## GATTIS (WESTMINSTER).

The self-designed family resort continues to flourish under the almost paternal care of the urban and pleasant gentleman, Mr. John Treni. A very bright and interesting

man, he occupies the bill, foremost

of which is Katie Lawrence.

This lady is a special favourite of the chessy and fast

juvenile pleasure-seekers

of South Lambeth, and well

does she cater to

suit their tastes.

"Oh, Jack, You

are a Handy

Man!" is She

Another Fellow's

Girl?" and

Womankind

is the name

of the

Countess.

Miss Lillian Dandie, the charming young actress who has been selected to play the part of the heroine in Mr. Fred McVicar's play, "In a Woman's Grip," at the Standard Theatre to-morrow, is a great favourite with Metropolitan and provincial audiences, her powerful acting in the washhouse scene in "Lost by Drial" during the revival of that drama at the suburban houses having attracted considerable notice.

A capital comic song has just been published by Messrs. Francis, Day, and Hunter, entitled "Come to Me, ma Honey." It is written and composed by Mr. Walter Wood, and should prove very popular amongst the many who favour that class of melody.

At the Playgoers' Club, Clement's Inn, on Thursday, an informal debate on "Becky Sharp" will take place. Mr. F. S. Head will open the discussion.

Incited by their previous interest in Dr. Conan Doyle's fascinating story of "Sherlock Holmes," the public have flocked to the Lyceum to see the play, with its hero impersonated by Mr. Wm. Gillette. As a consequence of the attraction of the performance, arrangements have been made for the lengthened continuance by the prolongation of Mr. Gillette's stay in England until after Christmas.

The second Bedford Festival has been fixed for October 20, and will be conducted by Mr. H. J. Taylor of Bedford.



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Miss LOUIS FREKE as "FI-FL."

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**Matines Every Saturday at 2.30.**  
The WHIRL OF THE TOWN.

**Written by Hugh Morton Music by George Korda.**

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**Written by Hugh Morton, Composed by Arthur Sullivan and Edward German.**

**EVERY SATURDAY, at 8.30.**

**Box-office (Mr. W. C. Carter) open 10 to 11.**

**SAVORY.**

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## TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

## LATEST ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Sunday Morning. It is a little difficult to understand the belief that appears to prevail in official circles that the Boer resistance is going suddenly and soon to collapse. That the belief exists, I think, is taken for a fact, but it does not seem to rest on any solid grounds. It is said that the renewed display of valor on the part of the enemy is only a final demonstration preparatory to a general surrender. I wish I could think it was, but it seems hard to believe that such a desperate and hard-fought action as Halle can be the prelude to anything of the kind.

The belief to which I have referred would not matter much if it were not that it is affecting the action of the Government in sending out reinforcements. If it turns out to be unfounded we shall have only too much reason to regret that our authorities ever entertained it, or, at least, that they allowed it to influence their conduct of the war. It seems to me much wiser to assume that the Boers will not yield until they are absolutely crushed, and to go on with the crushing as hard as possible. Then, if it turns out to be true that they intend to surrender before the process is complete we shall have a surprise of a different sort from what we have been accustomed to in this war.

I am sorry Sir Thomas Lipton has not been able to bring away the America Cup, but it is pleasant to see that he takes his defeat like a good sportsman, and makes no complaint of his successful rivals. Probably the best boat won, but at any rate he came so near to victory—albeit he was just beaten in all three races—that I hope he will try again. There is a good deal of luck in yacht-racing, as in most other things.

It must be admitted that these friendly contests between England and the United States need to be managed with the greatest tact. A charge of even the most trifling unfairness in connection with them arouses more bitter feeling between the kindred peoples than the keenest competition in other matters does, and it is very satisfactory that nothing of the kind has occurred in this instance. Let us hope that all future contests will be distinguished by as much good feeling as this one—though I hope at least one of them in the near future will have a different result.

Congratulations to Sir Robert Reid, once a stalwart pro-Boer, for having at last arrived at the conclusion that annexation must be accepted and enforced. The conversion of the Attorney-General of the late Radical Government is a hopeful sign that the truth is at last beginning to penetrate into even the most unlikely quarters. If only Sir Robert and his friends had grasped the facts earlier they would have done the English and Boers good service, for the latter would never have encouraged the people they received from people at home. Of that scarcely a day passes without one getting some additional proof.

It is rumoured in Paris that Gen. Fleuret, recently appointed Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, is about to tender his resignation. Gen. Hartung, one of the council, has also resigned—Reuter.

A formal appeal to Christian America, signed by clergymen and the relatives of Miss Stone, the missionary who is being held for ransom by Bulgarian brigands, has been issued asking for aid in raising the sum demanded for her release.—Reuter.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

## THE BULGARIAN BRIGANDS AND MISS STONE. RANSOM, OR A TERRIBLE ALTERNATIVE.

From the report of Sir Redvers Buller, it is clear that in our Volunteer Army, at any rate, we are beginning to reap some of the fruits of the South African war. All the corps at Aldershot have within their ranks a percentage of men who have, as the old German general said, been "shot out," and the effect on the general efficiency of the various regiments seems to have been as great as we could hope. I am sorry to see he has still to object to the excessive amount of baggage brought into camp, especially by officers. One would have thought that our experiences in South Africa would have cured of that fault everyone who desired to be a Volunteer to do something more than "play at soldiers."

I am afraid it must be said that a careful reading of Sir Redvers' report shows that the War Office still cannot be got to take the Volunteers as seriously as they have so splendidly shown they deserve. Such a phrase as "the need of fixing some sort of standard, and letting the Volunteers know what is required of them," should not be necessary at this time of day. Surely there must be somebody whose business it is to "fix the standard." Why has he not appreciated "the need?"

## ANARCHIST JOURNAL SEIZED.

Rome, Oct. 5.—The current issue of the Anarchist journal "Agitations" was seized to-day, owing to the publication of an article, signed by the Anarchist Malatesta, defending the assassination of President McKinley.—Reuter.

## THE ROYAL TOUR.

Bath, Oct. 6.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrived here to-day. The Duke leaves again to-night for a couple of days' shooting near Winnipeg. The Puches meanwhile remains here. At 10 o'clock to-day, the Royal party met Sir Claude Macdonald on his way to take up his new post in Japan, and the Duke conversed with the social features of the institution.

## ALEXANDRA PALACE.

## STATE VISIT OF THE LORD MAYOR.

## STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA UNVEILED.

The Alexandra Palace and Park were yesterday honoured by a visit in civic dress of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. In the spring of this year, when the Alexandra Park trustees had arranged that the whole should be thrown open to the free use of the public for ever, the Queen communicated the following words by wire:

"Sandringham, Duke of Bedford, Alexandra Palace.—Queen Alexandra wished the Alexandra Palace every success." Since that time the popularity of this place of resort has greatly increased, with the result that the residents in the northern suburbs and the densely populated neighbourhoods north of King's Cross regard the Alexandra Palace as their principal pleasure centre. The proceedings of yesterday practically celebrated the acquisition of the Palace and its grounds by the public, and, despite the wretched weather, enormous crowds gathered to participate in the numerous ceremonial of the day. The programme commenced with the opening of

SEVEN DRINKING FOUNTAINS, presented to the trustees by Messrs. W. Besse, H. Sprake, H. Campbell, A. W. Horne, W. Lewis, and H. Sangall.

There were present at the function the Mayor of Islington (Mr. J. C. Crump), together with the Mayors of Stoke Newington, St. Pancras, Finchley, and Shoreham, as well as the Chairman of the District Councils of Hornsey, Wood Green, Enfield, Edmonton, Tottenham, Southgate, Friern Barnet, and Finchley, Mr. H. D. M. Little, K.C., C.B., Chairman of the Trustees, who presided over the proceedings, said that the Alexandra Palace and grounds had been acquired for the gratification and comfort of the densely populated neighbourhoods in North London, and the public interest everywhere apparent presented for it a great success. (Cheers).—The water fountains were then declared open by the Mayor of Islington, who said that all would, he believed, agree with him, that it was certainly a happy thought to provide means of refreshment to the people who used the Palace and the Park. (Cheers).

## RECEPTION OF THE LORD MAYOR.

Meanwhile a guard of honour, composed of the 1st V.B. (D.C.O.) Middlesex Regt., by the permission of Col. Bowes, M.P., and the band of the regiment, had been drawn up on the western front of the Palace to receive the civic equipages. The Lord Mayor (Ald. Frank Green), who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress (Miss Kathleen Green) and the Sheriff of London, on arriving at the Palace, were at once escorted to the Central Transcept, which was thronged by a most enthusiastic audience. A concert was given by the Alexandra Palace Choral and Orchestral Society, assisted by Miss Alice Esty and Mr. Wm. Green, under the conductorship of Mr. Allen G. During an interval the principal ceremony of the day took place. This consisted of the unveiling of

A STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, which has been presented to the trustees of the Palace by the sculptor, Mr. E. Onslow Ford, R.A. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriff, and others, proceeded from their seats in front of the grand orchestra, along the centre aisle, to the western portion of the building, where the purple drapery which enfolded the statue was removed by the Lady Mayoress. A guard of honour, composed of non-com. officers and men of the Grenadier Guards, immediately stood at the salute, the band played the National Anthem, and amidst enthusiastic cheering this beautifully artistic acquisition to the Palace's treasure was celebrated. Mr. Little, K.C., on behalf of the trustees, publicly thanked Mr. Onslow Ford for his generous gift, whilst that gentleman, who met with a most enthusiastic reception, said that his desire to please the populace of the metropolis was appreciated he would consider it as a just reward. The concert was then continued, but the items in the fall day's programme were by no means concluded, for the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress immediately proceeded to the western picture gallery for the opening of an exhibition of the late Queen Victoria's Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee presents, together with some statuary from Windsor Castle lent by the King. The collection is a most remarkable one, and should prove one of the greatest attractions in North London. The Lady Mayoress was then conducted to the new skating rink, which is hereafter to be used for special lawn tennis championship matches, bicycle polo, and fancy fêtes, and which is said to be the largest artificial skating surface in the world. Here another nuptial ceremony took place, the Lord Mayor remarking that the means of recreation thus afforded would be most beneficial. Later the Alexandra Palace Welcome Club, which has been formed under most influential auspices, was opened by Mr. Little, the Lord Mayor wishing every success to this the latest phase in connection with the social features of the institution.

THE DINNER.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were afterwards entertained to dinner in the grand dining saloon, where amongst those present were the Sheriffs of the City, the mayors of eight metropolitan boroughs, seven chairmen of district councils, together with the Alexandra Park trustees.

Last night, after the varied and important programme of the day had been carried through, the great central Hall of the Palace being densely crowded—a record attendance having been indicated at the turnstiles—a popular programme of vocal and instrumental music was given, the almost enthusiasm prevailing throughout.

## A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

The members of the crew of the Cromartyshire have just arrived at Southampton from the Cape. They

are in favour of arbitration. Having secured this, in regard to the question of "signing the men claim a victory, and one is not disinclined to join in the cheer of a mass meeting at which the announcement was made that the 16 weeks' struggle had thus come to an end.

WIDE AWAKE.

## STRAND THEATRE LAST NIGHT.

One of the brightest, cheerful, and most tuneful of musical comedies is "A Chinese Honeymoon," which was brought to a London hearing at the Strand Theatre last night. The story is full of fun, also amid all its complications, and, if the scene is laid in China, the humour is that of the Christmas stories recounting the wonderful humanizing of Scrooge through the influence of a dream. The main features of the old curmudgeon's interview with the apparition of his dead partner, albeit condensed into a single act, are well preserved in their purely moral aspect, but the lover of "Bob" misses the genial plants of the comic opera and comedy, which have more than once served as picturesque background for comic opera and comedy. The music, the amusing plot of "A Chinese Honeymoon" brings sufficiently new ground to make its own appeal. And the appeal is decisive. Last night's audience received everything with hearty appreciation that encores were

thoroughly deserved.

The body of a well-dressed man,

about 50, was found in the sea near Dover Esplanade yesterday.

Over 300 vessels of the North herring fleet arrived at Scarborough, and during the bustle Mr. W. Hargrave, Master, suddenly died.

A committee of Bristol City Council, appointed to consider the compulsory acquisition of the waterworks, are unable to recommend such a course.

The body of a man unknown was

found floating in Portsmouth Harbour.

Deceased, who was well dressed, was

about 60, and had only been in the

water for a few hours.

The huge boardings which have been

defacing the cliffs at Dover several

months past, were pulled down by

order of Dover Town Council, who ob-

tained a special Act of Parliament.

At High Wycombe, Wesley Hall was

sentenced to three weeks' hard labour

for stealing a fowl, the property of

T. Beck of Wooburn, and Jas. Whap-

shaw was fined £2 for receiving it.

The Rev. W. H. Barlow, D.D., for-

merly vicar of Islington, was yesterday

in succession to the late Dr. Ingram. The

installation was conducted by Canon

Clayton.

Probate has just been granted of the

will of Sir J. Pulley, of Lower Eaton,

Harrow, M.P. for Hereford, 1880-85.

He died on Aug. 25. The value of the

real and personal estate has been

sworn at £26,181 l. 6d.

The statue of Mr. Gladstone, for

which the late Mr. W. Roberts, of

Manchester, left £4,500, will be

unveiled by Mr. J. Morley at the end of

the month. The statue has been erected

opposite Manchester Town Hall.

Ellen Herron, widow, 49, of Upper

Caterham, drowned her two children,

a boy aged four and an infant of two

months, in Barrow Green Lake, Oxon,

and afterwards committed suicide in

the same pond. At the inquest the

jury, in the case of the mother, re-

turned a verdict of temporary insanity.

FOREIGN.

The British Antarctic exploration

s.s. Discovery has arrived at S. mon's Port.

It is reported that Queen Natalie of

Serbia has been converted to Roman

Catholicism.—Exchange.

Thirty thousand cotton mill workers at Felt River, U.S.A., have resolved to

strike work on Monday for a 5 per

cent. increase in wages.—Reuter.

Two trains collided near Lugones-Station. The driver and stoker were

killed, and four carriages were de-

stroyed.—Reuter.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French

Premier, is somewhat seriously in-

jured, and the state of his health will

oblige him to spend a part of the winter

at Nice.—Reuter.

It is rumoured in Paris that Gen.

Fleuret, recently appointed Chan-

cellor of the Legion of Honour, is about

to tender his resignation. Gen. Hart-

ing, one of the council, has also

resigned.—Reuter.

A formal appeal to Christian Amer-

ica, signed by clergymen and the

relatives of Miss Stone, the missionary

who is being held for ransom by Bul-

garian brigands, has been issued asking

for aid in raising the sum demanded for

her release.—Reuter.

Mr. Haldane goes a step further

than Sir Robert Reid, and not only

accepts the position which the Go-

vernment took up from the first, but

offers to Lord Milner in his arduous

held. It is for these two prominent

Radicals now to convince the world

that the pro-Boer section of their party

is as insignificant in numbers and in

influence as it is in intellect and pa-

triotism. When they have succeeded

in this the Radical party may begin to

revive.

Mr. Haldane goes a step further

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10700c. by sq. ft. 1435c. 1428c.  
10750c. by sq. ft. 1442c. 1435c.  
10800c. by sq. ft. 1448c. 1442c.  
10850c. by sq. ft. 1455c. 1448c.  
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11100c. by sq. ft. 1488c. 1482c.  
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12300c. by sq. ft. 1648c. 1642c.  
12350c. by sq. ft. 1655c. 1648c.  
12400c. by sq. ft. 1662c. 1655c.  
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12550c. by sq. ft. 1682c. 1675c.  
12600c. by sq. ft. 1688c. 1682c.  
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12750c. by sq. ft. 1708c. 1702c.  
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13850c. by sq. ft. 1855c. 1848c.  
13900c. by sq. ft. 1862c. 1855c.  
13950c. by sq. ft. 1868c. 1862c.  
14000c. by sq. ft. 1875c. 1868c.  
14050c. by sq. ft. 1882c. 1875c.  
14100c. by sq. ft. 1888c. 1882c.  
14150c. by sq. ft. 1895c. 1888c.  
14200c. by sq. ft. 1902c. 1895c.  
14250c. by sq. ft. 1908c. 1902c.  
14300c. by sq. ft. 1915c. 1908c.  
14350c. by sq. ft. 1922c. 1915c.  
14400c. by sq. ft. 1928c. 1922c.  
14450c. by sq. ft. 1935c. 1928c.  
14500c. by sq. ft. 1942c. 1935c.  
14550c. by sq. ft. 1948c. 1942c.  
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## THE WAR.

## FORT ITALA.

## A SPLENDID DEFENCE.

## GARRISON 19 HOURS UNDER FIRE.

Durban, Oct. 3.—A despatch from Nkandla states that the severest conflict of the war took place at Itala Camp last week. Gen. Louis Botha, with between 1,000 and 2,000 Boers, manoeuvred round Babanango and then crossed the Zululand border and attacked the British at Fort Itala. The garrison at Itala comprised companies of mounted infantry of the Dublin Fusiliers, the Middlesex Regiment, the Dorset Regiment, and also the South Lancashire Regiment, and also a number of Lancashire Fusiliers. This force numbered 200, and it was supported by two 12-pounders, the 6th Battery, of Field Artillery, and a Maxim gun, all under the command of Maj. Chapman, a most capable and brave officer. Information had been received of the approach of the enemy, and by 10 o'clock at night on Sept. 25, everything was in readiness to give the enemy a warm reception.

SEVERAL OUTPOSTS CAPTURED. Shortly after midnight the British outposts under Lieuts. Kans and Lefroy, were rushed by the Boers. There was some despatched close fighting, the 80 plucky defenders using their bayonets freely before they were overpowered. Piles of dead Boers lay around the fallen British. The enemy, in addition, captured an outpost on the top of the hill, in this case also, however, suffering terrible loss.

A MAGNIFICENT STAND. The garrison now seemed doomed, as their numbers had been reduced to about 200, and they were completely surrounded by the Boers, who kept up a furious fire for 19 hours. The enemy's fire from the outposts on the top of the hill was particularly gallant. The Boers' next move was to cut off the water supply of the camp, and they shot every horse belonging to the garrison. The defenders stuck to their guns with the greatest gallantry, and were determined never to yield. The Boer fire slackened about seven o'clock on the following night.

ASSAULT ON FORT PROSPECT. The British force expected new developments, and were prepared for any Boer ruse, but the enemy retired across the border, evidently convinced that the position could not be carried. Simultaneously with the attack on Itala, a determined assault was made by the Boers on Fort Prospect, but this was equally unsuccessful. When Maj. Chapman had fully satisfied himself that the road behind him was clear, he withdrew his thoroughly-exhausted and depleted forces, who had maintained such a splendid fight against an enemy eight times their number.

NO SURRENDER. The British lost 202 killed and 80 wounded in the struggle, but the Boer casualties were terrible. Nearly 500 of the enemy were either killed or wounded, the British Marine division, and the Orange River Colony unchanged. In Cape Colony, Myburgh, and Fouche are mostly to the east of the Drakensberg.

In the Transkei Smuts has moved very rapidly south before our column and was on Sept. 28 near Sheldon.

In the south and west there is no change in the situation. The midland district is clear and the north-western very nearly so.

ON SEPT. 27 A patrol from De Aar marched into a party of Malan's with several led horses, killing three Boers and most of the horses.

I have just heard Kekewich's camp at Mowdwill, to the west of Magato Pass, was attacked at dawn to-day by the enemy in strength under Delaney and Kemp. The attack was driven off at 6.15 a.m., the enemy retiring to the north-west.

The following in the earlier telegram referred to in Lord Kitchener's message above:

The night attack by Delaney on Kekewich's camp at Mowdwill reported in my telegram noon, Sept. 30, was pressed by the enemy, 1,000 strong, with great vigour.

[Mr. Broekema was third Public Prosecutor in the Transvaal, and was referred to by Lord Milner in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary dated April 5, 1899, as having assisted at breaking up a public meeting at Johannesburg.]

AN IMPERIAL INSTITUTE REMINISCENCE. Among the latest arrests in the Transvaal on charges of conspiracy are those of David Draper, stated to be a geologist, and a former mine manager named Osterholz. It will be remembered that in October, 1896, a Mr. David Draper, Secretary of the South African Geological Society, was announced to deliver a lecture at the Imperial Institute on the "Auriferous Conglomerates of South Africa," but the pro-Boer proclivities of the lecturer aroused much feeling, and the meeting was attended by a large number of Imperialists, at whose hands the lecturer had.

A VERY WARM RECEPTION. The meeting eventually being stopped, whether or not the David Draper now arrested is identical with the lecturer on auriferous conglomerates cannot be said, but it may be interesting to note that in an article in "The Globe" of Oct. 26, 1896, reference is made to the lecture in question. It appeared at that time that the lecturer had been accused of bearing arms at the battle of Krugersdorp, but to a representative of "The Mail" he declared that he was not within miles of the place at the time, although he admitted taking his place later on.

IN THE LINES OF THE BOER GUARDS around Johannesburg. The comment of "The Globe" on this fact was:—

"Mr. Draper has chosen to identify himself with the Boer tyranny, and to defend the systematic oppression which renders existence unbearable for thousands of our fellow countrymen. . . . There is a limit, however, even to British patience, and the blood of every patriotic Englishman must boil at the very idea of David Draper advertising himself on the platform of the Imperial Institute while Leander Starr Jameson is imprisoned in Holloway Gaol."

His whole force behaved with great gallantry under trying circumstances, the Sherwood Foresters doing particularly well, and the attack was driven off in rather over two hours.

The enemy expended an enormous amount of ammunition, and must have lost heavily in their futile attempt.

Featherstonhaugh's columns are now in touch with Kekewich, and enemy will be followed up.

Have this moment heard that remainder of wounded, referred to in my telegram of 11.30 to-day—namely: officers, three severely, and non-commissioned officers and men, eight dangerously wounded, 26 severely, and two slightly—are being sent into Rostenburg to-day.

In addition to above, about 40 more wounded, of whom I have no details, still remain to come into Rostenburg. All names are being reported separately.

Col. Kekewich, who was himself slightly wounded in two places, reports that all ranks behaved extremely well.

The War Office has issued the following from Lord Kitchener:—

Pretoria, Oct. 2 (8.15 p.m.)—Have just received following particulars from Kekewich of attack on his camp.

Scorpio patrol sent out before dawn met enemy advancing, and gave warning, but too late to prevent pique being rushed, thus enabling Boers to occupy position giving them good cover at effective range, whence they poured in a heavy fire, in conjunction with attacks from both flanks.

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are being sent into Rostenburg to-day.

All are being taken great care of.

ENEMY DRIVEN OFF WITH LOSS.

DESPERATE BOER TACTICS.

Pretoria, Oct. 2.—Col. Kekewich's

column, encamped near Magato Nek, west of Rostenburg, was attacked by a large force of Boers, under Com-

mandant Delaney, at four o'clock on Monday morning. The enemy hotly pressed the attack, but they were driven off after severe fighting. Our losses were rather heavy, particularly among the Scottish Horse. The Boer casualties were also severe, six being left dead on the field and ten prisoners taken.—Central News.

A ROTTEN COMMANDER KILLED.

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JOHANNESBURG correspond-

ent telegraphing on Tuesday, says:

A big attack was made at dawn on Monday on the Magaliesberg column,

taking his captors that if they wanted them they must take them prisoner.

whereupon two stooped down to unfasten the straps, Capt. Phillips being covered with the rifle of the third man. No sooner, however, had the two men got into the kneeling position than Capt. Phillips, with two well-directed blows, bowed them both over, and seizing the Mousie of one, which had been incautiously laid on the ground, felicit the Boer who was covering him with a tremendous blow on the side of the head with the butt-end of the rifle, giving him his quietus, not however, before he had fired, the bullet passing uncomfortably near the gallant officer's head. Capt. Phillips then turned the tables by securing the two Boers and marching them into

under Col. Kekewich west of Magato's Nek, which is west of Rostenburg. The Boers under Commandants Delaney and Kemp succeeded in coming to fairly close quarters, and the fighting lasted for about two hours. Eventually the attack was beaten off with considerable loss to the enemy, who left in our hands six killed, a number of wounded, and 10 prisoners. Among the killed was Commandant Tobias Botho, the well-known leader of Kemp's Scouts, who are a picked body of men, mostly foreigners; and Commandant Ooskuizen is reported to have been wounded. The Boers retreated northwards.

THE SCOTTISH HORSE LOSE HEAVILY.

"The Standard's" Pretoria correspondent says Col. Kekewich, who has been operating with signal success recently around Rostenburg, was at dawn on Monday, at about 4,000 men under Delaney and Kemp, at Koeveld, west of Rostenburg. Before daylight, the enemy were discovered in strength over the Drakensberg in the neighbourhood of the Pot River. Capt. Raw, who was in charge of a company of the 12th Battalion, the Royal Artillery, and a Maxim gun, all under the command of Maj. Chapman, a most capable and brave officer. Information had been received of the approach of the enemy, and by 10 o'clock at night on Sept. 25, everything was in readiness to give the enemy a warm reception.

SEVERAL OUTPOSTS CAPTURED.

Shortly after midnight the British outposts under Lieuts. Kans and Lefroy, were rushed by the Boers.

There was some despatched close fighting, the 80 plucky defenders using their bayonets freely before they were overpowered. Piles of dead Boers lay around the fallen British. The enemy, in addition, captured an outpost on the top of the hill, in this case also, however, suffering terrible loss.

A STUBBORN FIGHT ON THE DRAKENSBERG.

News has been received from Kokstad that a party of Boers attempted another invasion of Grindalbank East on Friday week. The enemy were discovered in strength over the Drakensberg in the neighbourhood of the Pot River. Capt. Raw, who was in charge of a company of the 12th Battalion, the Royal Artillery, and a Maxim gun, all under the command of Maj. Chapman, a most capable and brave officer. Information had been received of the approach of the enemy, and by 10 o'clock at night on Sept. 25, everything was in readiness to give the enemy a warm reception.

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THE RECOVERED GUNS.

Bloemfontein, Oct. 3.—The limber carriage of the second gun captured by the Boers at Vlakfontein has been found by Col. Lowry Cole in a den near Wepener.—Reuter.

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE, PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE BOERS DURING THE ATTACK ON FORT ITALA.

MESSAGES FROM LORD KITCHENER.

From Lord Kitchener to the War Office:—

Pretoria, Sept. 30.—Results since Sept. 23, including all separately reported, are 27 Boers killed, 24 wounded, 274 prisoners, and 48 surrendered; 138 rifles, 19,000 rounds small arm ammunition, 189 wagons, 3,270 horses, 11,260 cattle.

In addition to above, prisoners taken by the Boers during the attack on Fort Itala on Sept. 26 state that they saw 50 Boers buried at the enemy's laager. Bruce Hamilton reports several buried in the neighbourhood of Itala, and that the Boers were busy on both 26th and 27th Sept. carrying in their dead and wounded. The main body of the enemy are now in the neighbourhood of Berthoudorp.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL AND THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY UNCHANGED.

In Cape Colony, Myburgh, and Fouche are mostly to the east of the Drakensberg.

In the Transkei Smuts has moved

very rapidly south before our column

and was on Sept. 28 near Sheldon.

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## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

In London 2,581 births and 1,204 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 33 above, and the deaths 167 below, the average.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes further fell last week to 15.0.

The 1,204 deaths included five from small-pox, 13 from measles, 13 from scarlet fever, 31 from diphtheria, and 87 from diarrhoea and dysentery.

Different forms of violence caused 83 deaths, concerning all but three of which inquests were held.

Of these 82 deaths, eight were cases of suicide and three of homicide, while the remaining 74 were attributed to accident or negligence.

In Greater London 3,779 births and 1,759 deaths were registered, corresponding to annual rates of 29.8 and 13.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The weekly return of births and deaths in London and in 32 other great towns states that the deaths registered last week correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,028 persons in the middle of this year.

The Sultan has allowed free trade in foodstuffs along the coast of Morocco.

There are 41 times as many sovereigns in use as half-sovereigns.

Holland has over 10,000 windmills, each of which drains on an average 310 acres of land.

The searchlight at the Buffalo Exhibition casts a beam of light a distance of 50 miles.

Abyssinia was converted to Christianity in the fourth century. The country has now over 12,000 monasteries.

420,000 a year is spent in Great Britain on roses and carnations, and another £56,000 on violets.

The average Parisian pays £12 a year for a year's food, £11.11. for rent, and £3.20 for taxes.

Eight licences will be abolished in the course of L.C.C. improvements at Finchley. Permission to rebuild one public-house was this week granted.

The trial by court-martial of Sergeant Jno. Mann, a R.A. staff clerk, terminated at Caenham in the acquisition of accused.

An exhibition of the latest novelties in the dancing world will be given by Mr. H. R. Johnson at the Holborn Town Hall to-morrow.

The question of adding sugar to the daily rations of the Russian soldiers is at present occupying the attention of the Army Commissariat Department.

An ocean steamer of the first class, going at full speed, cannot be brought to a standstill in less than three minutes.

The shark, which holds a record for long-distance swimming, has been known to cover 300 miles in three days.

Italy and Spain have fewer houses in proportion to their population than any country. The Argentine Republic has most.

The Canadian woolen workers have struck on account of a reduction in wages made by employers on the ground that they would otherwise be unable to compete with British goods under the preferential tariff.

Prince Carl zu Löwenstein has issued an appeal against duelling, and is summoning a congress to sit at Leipzig on Oct. 19. The appeal has been signed by numerous members of the German centre or clerical party.

The L.C.C. gave orders to the workmen engaged on the Strand improvement scheme that any relics discovered in the removal of the old buildings were to be sent to Spring-gardens. This has resulted so far in a collection of old pipes.

By comparing the statistics of English and Scottish universities in a given year it was found that Scotland, with a population of 3,725,000, had 6,500 university students, while England had only 6,000 students out of a population about six times as great.

The Hon. J. D. Logan, M.P., of the district, South Africa, a member of the Legislative Council, Cape Colony, and a native of Boston, B.W.C., has presented to the Houndsditch Parish Church, which he used to attend as a boy, a few organ pipes.

The Lord Mayor made a magnificent presentation at Cannon-hall. Hotel this week to Sir E. H. Witticombe, K.C.M.G., the retiring Agent-General for W. Australia, comprising a service of silver plate, weighing 5,000 ozs., and consisting of 500 pieces, and an album containing an illuminated address.

A simple method of capturing butterflies alive is adopted in Japan. Trees are covered with a preparation of phosphorus and wet sugar. The phosphorus at night attracts the insects, and they stick fast to the sugar-smeared boughs, and the collector can leisurely remove them.

The death is announced of Lieutenant Hardy, C.B., in his 30th year. He served in the Crimean campaign. At the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann he commanded a detachment of two companies of the 46th Foot, and was severely wounded in the right shoulder.

By the breaking of an axle a goods train was derailed on Monday on the South Wales main line of the G.W.R. between Port Talbot and Pyle. The engine remained on the track, however, and the driver was able to steam away and warn an approaching passenger train. The line was blocked for seven hours.

The monument erected to the memory of the Russian soldiers who fell in the battle of Bergen, North Holland, at which an Anglo-Russian force under the Duke of York was defeated by the French on Sept. 12, 1792, was untiled there this week. The site for the monument was given to the Russian Government by the Van Beelen family.

Mr. Leonard King has left London, on behalf of the British Museum, for the purpose of inspecting the mountains at Konympik, the traditional site of part of the city of Nineveh, and reporting on their condition. It will be remembered that this was the scene of the excavations and discoveries of Sir Austen Layard (1845-47, 1849-51), of Mr. Hormuz Rassam (1854), and Mr. George Smith (1873-6).

In addition to meeting the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture on his approaching visit to Edinburgh on Wednesday, Mr. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, will receive a deputation from the Royal Scottish Agricultural Society, and a deputation from the Glasgow Corporation, the latter on the Canadas cattle question. Both meetings will probably take place in the City Chambers.

## THE CARLISTS.

## SERIOUS SITUATION.

Eight cubic feet of snow make one cubic foot of water. Direct taxes are 48 per cent. of revenue, indirect 32 per cent. 2,000 pounds of jet are dug annually from the Yorkshire cliff.

To pay and board a British soldier costs the country £11 a year.

In 1796 it took six tons of coal to make a ton of pig-iron; now it only takes two tons.

Ireland has 253 poultry for every 100 inhabitants. England has only 94 per 100 people.

British people spend 9s. each year on literature; French people, 6s. 4d.; Russians, 8d.

46 out of every 100 postcards sold in Germany last year were tourists' pictorial cards.

Good lead are given 70 per cent. of lead. It takes three tons of coal to produce three tons of lead.

1,600 Germans live to be 80 years old, and 103 English live to the same age.

25,000 tons of rock were taken from the Gotthard Tunnel, 45,000 tons from the Thames Tunnel.

28 of 1,000 letters delivered in England come from the Continent, and 29 in the 1,000 from America.

Of the 10 leading cities in the world, the United States has three—New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

The first year of which we have any record of British coal consumption is 1860, when 25 million tons were raised.

Mr. Mark Smallpeice, probably the oldest solicitor in Surrey, died at Guildford on Sunday, in his 90th year.

One of the oldest clubs in Paris, it is stated, is one formed exclusively of deaf and dumb persons.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British Museum consists of nearly 250,000 specimens.

In Southern and Midland England 30,000 women spend their lives in drying and steaming canal boats.

Germany's navy was born in 1848.

It now consists of 184 vessels, 16 being battleships. 360,000 men enter the German Army yearly by conscription.

James Gray, electrician, was accidentally killed by the current at an electric light station in High-street, Chatham.

The sum of £11,226,000 a year is spent in poor relief in the United Kingdom, nearly £22,000,000 of which goes in salaries of relieving officers and similar expenses.

The key to the Bastille is now hanging on the wall in the hall of the c'd' of Washington, at Mount Vernon, U.S.A. It was given to Washington by Lafayette.

There is in existence an unrecorded law in Switzerland which forbids the wearing of hats more than 18 in. in diameter, artificial flowers, and foreign feathers, under a heavy penalty.

A wheat-stack, 23 years old, stands on a farm at Wavabrook, and is in excellent preservation. When it was built, the owner made a vow that he would never thresh it until the corn would realize 2s. a sack.

A minister in Kansas recently informed his congregation just before the plates were passed round that the members who were in debt were not expected to contribute. The collection that day was double the usual sum.

The Earl of Rosebery is to be presented with an address on the occasion of his installation as High Steward of Kingston, and after the ceremony his lordship will be entertained at a banquet by the Mayor of the borough.

Princess Christian and her daughter, Princess Victoria, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg, visited Netley Hospital this week, and passed through the wards, expressing kindly sympathy with the men.

A verdict of wilful murder was returned at a coroner's inquest against Mrs. Roe for the murder of her three-year-old boy at N. Hykeham, Lincolnshire, on Sept. 20. In fit of frenzy she attacked her children with a penknife. Two of them were wounded and the third killed.

The floods in the Gambia (Barcelona) district of Spain have completely washed out both the Catholic and Protestant cemeteries. The water carried away about 300 corpses, leaving some in the neighbouring fields, but bearing others right out to sea. Many coffins were broken.

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The L.C.C. gave orders to the workmen engaged on the Strand improvement scheme that any relics discovered in the removal of the old buildings were to be sent to Spring-gardens. This has resulted so far in a collection of old pipes.

A simple method of capturing butterflies alive is adopted in Japan. Trees are covered with a preparation of phosphorus and wet sugar. The phosphorus at night attracts the insects, and they stick fast to the sugar-smeared boughs, and the collector can leisurely remove them.

The death is announced of Lieutenant Hardy, C.B., in his 30th year. He served in the Crimean campaign. At the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann he commanded a detachment of two companies of the 46th Foot, and was severely wounded in the right shoulder.

By the breaking of an axle a goods train was derailed on Monday on the South Wales main line of the G.W.R. between Port Talbot and Pyle. The engine remained on the track, however, and the driver was able to steam away and warn an approaching passenger train. The line was blocked for seven hours.

The monument erected to the memory of the Russian soldiers who fell in the battle of Bergen, North Holland, at which an Anglo-Russian force under the Duke of York was defeated by the French on Sept. 12, 1792, was untiled there this week. The site for the monument was given to the Russian Government by the Van Beelen family.

Mr. Leonard King has left London, on behalf of the British Museum, for the purpose of inspecting the mountains at Konympik, the traditional site of part of the city of Nineveh, and reporting on their condition. It will be remembered that this was the scene of the excavations and discoveries of Sir Austen Layard (1845-47, 1849-51), of Mr. Hormuz Rassam (1854), and Mr. George Smith (1873-6).

In addition to meeting the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture on his approaching visit to Edinburgh on Wednesday, Mr. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, will receive a deputation from the Royal Scottish Agricultural Society, and a deputation from the Glasgow Corporation, the latter on the Canadas cattle question. Both meetings will probably take place in the City Chambers.

## GRIMSBY SETTLEMENT.

## DISPUTE "OFFICIALLY" DECLARED ENDED.

Barcelona, Oct. 5.—Rumours of an impending Carlist rising are becoming more definite. Several proclamations by the Pretender have been distributed in Barcelona, and the Duke of Solférino has gone to the frontier. On the other hand, some of the Carlist leaders have received a letter from Gen. Moor, who is now at Tolosa, communicating to them superior orders to the effect that all Carlists who participate in any insurrectionary movement without authority will be expelled from the party, and deprived of their grade and rank.—Reuter.

PREPARATIONS FOR A RISING.

Cap Corse, Oct. 5.—Preparations for a Carlist rising are alleged to be nearly completed, and the Carlists are said to have 20,000 rifles that have been gradually brought in by smugglers. Uniforms have been made at Perpiñan and brought into Spain at various points. The uniform consists of a blue blouse, red trousers, and a peaked cap.

Good lead are given 70 per cent. of lead. It takes three tons of coal to produce three tons of lead.

1,600 Germans live to be 80 years old, and 103 English live to the same age.

25,000 tons of rock were taken from the Gotthard Tunnel, 45,000 tons from the Thames Tunnel.

28 of 1,000 letters delivered in England come from the Continent, and 29 in the 1,000 from America.

Of the 10 leading cities in the world, the United States has three—New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

The first year of which we have any record of British coal consumption is 1860, when 25 million tons were raised.

It is stated that the miners will be expelled from the party, and deprived of their grade and rank.—Reuter.

THE SHARERS.

It is stated that the miners will disregard the shares if the latter still hold out. The sharers, however, balloted yesterday and accepted the owners' proposals. The announcement that after a struggle of 14 weeks terms have been arranged was received with satisfaction on all hands.

ARRIVING ON.

Grimsby Docks presented a busy scene yesterday, the work of signing on the "Gazette" containing a notification by the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) to all Peers and Peasantesses who are entitled or may claim to assist at the Coronation of the King and Queen requiring them to transmit their addresses in order that their letters of summons may be prepared.

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THE DEADLY MAT-PIN.

Jas. Higgins, 48, stavedore, and a woman giving the name of Margaret Higgins, both living at the same address in Hartlepool, Bedlam Green, were charged at Workshipon with being concerned together in stabbing a lad named Goldsmith with a bat-pin.—Prosecutor.

James Gray, electrician, was killed at the Royal Naval Dockyard, Chatham, on Dec. 23, 1900, by a fellow workman, who was drunk.

THE ACTION OF THE SHEFFIELD POLICE.

Yesterday, Oct. 5.—Two trains collided near Lugones station. The driver and stoker were killed, and four carriages were destroyed.

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